

**Amendments to the Specifications:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 9 with the following amended paragraph.

FIGS. 7A, 7B, 7C, and 7D are enlarged perspective views of additional waveguide flanges adapted for mounting to the flange adaptors of FIGS. 3, 3A--~~3-3A~~ and FIGS. 5, 5A--~~5-5A~~; and

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 11 with the following amended paragraph.

FIGS. 8A, 8B, 8C, and 8D are enlarged perspective views of additional waveguide flanges adapted for mounting to the flange adaptors of FIGS. 3, 3A--~~3-3A~~ and FIGS. 5, 5A--~~5-5A~~.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 9 with the following amended paragraph.

Referring to FIG. 9, a prior art waveguide mounting assembly is shown where a flange is soldered to a rectangular waveguide in order to facilitate connection to a radio, antenna, or another waveguide. The flange abuts a flange interface which is affixed to the radio, antenna, or other waveguide. To facilitate connection between the flange and the flange interface, one might use screws, bolts, rivets, solder, etc. The disadvantage of the assembly pictured in FIG. 9, lies in the fact that, as explained above, there are a variety of flange interfaces used in the industry and this assembly does not accommodate such a variety. Thus, in the prior art, users wishing to attach a waveguide to a radio, antenna, waveguide, or other standard flange interface, had to keep an inventory of waveguides soldered to a variety of flanges to ensure that the user had a

waveguide compatible to the flange interface of the device to which it sought to attach to the waveguide. ~~that it sought to attach the waveguide to.~~

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 12 with the following amended paragraph.

Still referring to FIGS. 5 and 5A, the flange adaptor 12A is preferably formed of stainless steel, or the like, and may be milled from bar stock or initially cast and milled therefrom. Such manufacturing techniques are well known in the industry. Likewise, it is well known to connect a waveguide 10A of the type shown in ~~FIGS. 4~~ FIG. 4 to waveguide flanges with the use of solder or the like. It is for this reason that the shoulder 58 (see FIG. 5A) is of sufficient length for receiving the requisite portion of the waveguide 10A as shown in FIG. 4 for the application of solder thereto. In order for the jacket 18 to have sufficient bonding area, the rear flange 24 must be of sufficient height. Similarly, as stated above, in order to facilitate the joining of the flange adaptor 12A to the flange 20A, the elongated region 25 must be of sufficient length. As with the flange adaptor for the rigid waveguide assembly in FIG 2 and 2A, the flange adaptor 12A of the present embodiment has apertures 47A to facilitate threaded screws or another type securing mechanism, and a groove 71A (see FIG. 5) to allow for a gasket to allow air-tight joining to a flange.